

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. SEPTEMBER 5, 1865.

NO. 19.

**TRE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

One terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**STATEMENT**

OF THE

**ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is \$7,000 00

**ASSETS.**

Third, Loans secured by deed at trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 200,145 15

Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 174,820 23

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 9,428 60

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., home offices and agencies..... 1,814 09

Missouri defense claims..... 411 00

Revenue stamps..... 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$ 430,990 36

**LIABILITIES.**

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 20

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,337,- 900 00

**STATE OF MISSOURI,**  
**City and County of St. Louis.**

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Sibley, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) W. T. SIBLEY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNDONY, Recorder.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE,**  
**FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.**

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY,** That ALBERT G. HODGES, an Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865, and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an account of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereon. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear before the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES'  
**LIQUID BLUE,**

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

**BLUING . . . LO THES!**

FOR SALE BY

BUGGISTS & GROCERS.

Ju'y 14, 1865-3m\*

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11-2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

**MISCELLANY.**

**OVER THE RIVER.**

[This beautiful poem by an American writer, Miss Priest, has commanded the admiration of all readers during the many rounds it has made of the newspaper and magazine press the last ten years.]

Over the River they beckon to me,

Loved ones who've passed to the other side;

The gleam of their snowy robes I see,

But their voices are lost in the dashing tide,

There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,

And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;

He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,

And the pale mist hid him from mortal view;

We saw not the angels who met him there,

Over the River, over the River,

My brother stands ready to welcome me.

Over the River the Boatman pale,

Carried another—the household pet;

Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—

Darling Minnie, I see her yet!

She crossed on her bosom her dimpled bards,

And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;

We watched it slide from the silver sands,

And all our sunshines grew strangely dark.

We know she is safe on the other side,

Where all the ransomed and angels go:

Over the River, the mystic River,

My falsehood's idols are waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores

Who cross with the Boatman cold and pale—

We hear the dip of the golden oars,

And lo, they have passed from our heart;

They cross the stream and are gone for ay!

We cannot sander the veil apart,

That hides from our vision the gates of day;

We only know that their barks no more

Shall sail with ours on life's stormy sea;

Yet somehow I hope on the unseen shore,

They watch and beckon and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold

Is flitting river and hill and shore;

I shall one day stand by the water cold,

And lie to the sound of the Boatman's oar;

I shall watch for the gleam of the dapping sail,

I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,

I shall pass from sight with the Boatman pale

To the better shore of the Spirit Land!

I shall know the loved who have gone before,

And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,

When over the River, the peaceful River,

The Angel of Death shall carry me.

**THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.**

"One again to-night," said Mrs. Hayes, fretfully, as her husband rose from the tea-table and donned his great coat.

"Yes, I have an engagement with Moore; I shall be in early; have a light in the library. Good night." And with a careless nod Win. Hayes left the room.

"Always the way," murmured Lizzie Hayes, sinking back upon a sofa "Out every night. I don't believe he cares one bit about me now, and yet we've been married only two years. No man can have a more orderly house. I am sure, and I never go anywhere; I am not a bit extravagant, and yet I don't believe he loves me any more. Oh, dear! why is it? I wasn't rich; he didn't marry me for my music, and he must have loved me then—why does he treat me with so much neglect?"

"I wonder if you love music as much as you did then?"

"Of course I do. I often drop in at Mrs. Smith's for nothing else than to hear the music."

"I can play and sing better than Mrs. Smith," said Lizzie pouting.

"But you always say you are out of practice when I ask you."

"I had the piano tuned this morning. Now open it, and we will see how it sounds."

William obeyed joyfully, and tossing aside her sewing, Lizzie took the piano stool. She had a very sweet voice, not powerful, but most musical, and was a very fair performer on the piano.

"Ballads, Lizzie?"

"Oh! yes, I know you dislike opera music in a parlor."

One song after another, with a nocturne, or lively instrumental piece, occasionally, between them, filled up another hour pleasantly.

The little mantel clock struck eleven!

"Eleven! I thought it was about nine. I ought to apologize, Lizzie, as I used to do, for staying so long, and I can truly say, as I did then, that the time has passed so pleasantly I can scarcely believe it so matter!"

"Love you? Oh! Lizzie, you can guess how dearly I love you!"

As the little wife lay down that night she thought,

"I have won him back again! Better than that, I have learned the way to keep him!"

"THE MATTERHORN ACCIDENT.

**A Thrilling Narrative by a Survivor.**

Mr. Edward Whymper, the leader and one of the survivors of the ill-fated party which recently ascended the Matterhorn, and lost nearly half of their number in making the descent, has addressed to the Times a very interesting narrative of that eventful and tragic journey. The incidents of the first part of the journey did not differ from the usual course of Alpine travel. They pursued their way leisurely enough, and at 12 o'clock, having found a good position for their tent at a height of 11,000 feet, they surrendered themselves for the remainder of the day to enjoyment and scientific recreation. "Long after dusk the cliff above echoed with our laughter, and with the songs of the guides, for we were happy that night in camp, and did not dream of calamity."

Lizzie sat as if stunned. Was this true?

She looked in the glass. It was not exactly dowdy, her costume was certainly not suitable for an evening, with only William to admire. She rose and softly went to her room with bitter, sorrowful thoughts, and a firm resolution to win back her husband's heart, and then, his love regained, to keep it.

The next morning William came into the breakfast room with his usual careless manner, but a bright smile came on his lips as he saw Lizzie. A pretty chintz with neat collar and sleeves of snowy muslin, with a wealth of soft, full curls, had really metamorphosed her; while the blush her husband's admiring glance called up to her cheek did not detract from her beauty. At first William thought there must be a guest, but glancing around he found they were alone.

"Come, William, your coffee will soon be cold," said Lizzie, in a cheerful, pleasant voice.

"It must cool till you sweeten my breakfast with a kiss," said her husband, crossing the room to her side, and Lizzie's heart bounded as she recognized the old lover's tone and manner.

Not one freeth speech, not one complaint fell upon William's ear through the meal.

The newspaper, the usual solace at that hour, lay untouched, as Lizzie chatted gaily on every pleasant subject she could think of, warming by his grateful interest and cordial manner.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1865

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President of the United States occupies to day the most prominent and salient position of any potentate of the earth, representing, as he does, the model Republic—the States of North America—a power whose colonial proportions, consolidated by the war, must throw its lengthening shadows across the continent of Europe.

Within the last few months the thought and intellect and statesmanship of the world has been on the qui vive to know what manner of man now occupies so exalted a position. This inquiry assumes a peculiar and touching interest among the intelligent and patriotic masses of this country, who have been engaged in the great industrial and business pursuits, and its battles, rather than its politics, now that the bloody drama of civil strife is closed.

The writer, sometimes differing with Mr. Johnson, has had ample opportunities of studying his peculiar and marked traits of character. His early history of late has been frequently the topic of newspaper paragraph and sketch. These are in the main correct; but it is cast and grade of mind and intellect, his moral force and stamina which the people are peculiarly interested in knowing.

As a politician Mr. Johnson has never been pretentious or noisy. He knows little of what is called tactics and party drill, but no one more thoroughly comprehends the intricacies of politicians and is as little likely to be caught in their toils. He knows nothing of the cozening and appliances of the grocery or potsherds chieftain.

In his deportment among his immediate constituents he has been plain, unassuming, not to say modest, and has always won his way to public favor by the clear and natural brilliancy of his mind, his intense earnestness of purpose, and a real sympathy with the masses.

Believing literally that this is a government of the people, he has acted honestly upon that hypothesis in the various struggles in which changes of administration and public policy have thrown him. No one more thoroughly thinks and acts for himself, yet open at all times to suggestion, to light and information.

He is very careful in investigating facts and laying down his premises; that being done, he drives home his conclusions with a clearness and logical force of deduction unequalled. He has none of the arts of the rhetorician, no words of flattery, no set phrase of speech; but no man in America can more thoroughly fix the attention of his audience. His public discussions have been mainly in his own State, where his peculiar manner is well known, and where he had to meet in succession in his canvass for Governor two of the ablest popular orators of the age.

Mr. Henry was an eminent lawyer, and a descendant of the great Patrick Henry, with much of the fire and brilliancy of his ancestor, and Mr. Gentry a self-made man like Mr. Johnson, and whose eloquence for dramatic effect was surpassed only by that of Mr. Clay; yet these were both defeated, with a party majority in their favor at the opening of the canvass.

Mr. Johnson has been a close student.—He has never found time for the dissipation too often incident to public life. Perhaps no public man of his time is so free from the ordinary vices. That he is or ever has been a winebibber is a gross calumny.

No question has arisen connected with the politics of the country that he has not thoroughly investigated and exhausted. His mind abhors an absurdity as nature abhors a vacuum. Whatever opinions he entertains, or line of conduct he may prescribe for his action, are the result of clear investigation. To think or to act otherwise would be to violate his natural instinct.

He is a man gifted with the highest intellectual power, and fully competent to try conclusions with the ablest men of his age upon any subject he has had the opportunity to investigate. Even upon legal questions, if the authorities and facts were laid before him, and the occasion were fit, he would prove himself a match for the Chief Justice.

Sound in body, as he is in mind, his moral and physical courage have never been questioned. The position which he maintained in the Senate of the United States for the Union, the powerful speech which he delivered demonstrating the paramount authority of the federal government, his unhesitating and onward course to the close of the war, amidst the disaffection of his entire section, evinced a moral courage unsurpassed by the most brilliant feat of arms.

The people of every shade of opinion should trust him, for his will prove himself equal to the mighty task of reconstruction, and thorough master of the situation.

Mark the prediction. No man since the days of General Jackson will so thoroughly stamp his own individuality upon the administration of the government.

Old party lines will be wiped out and he will rally around him a great national party, whose watchwords will be solidity, strength and glory of our once more united country. The Union, the National honor, and the National credit, they must and shall be preserved. Always in sympathy with the great mass and heart of the nation, he will administer the government upon sound and broad principles, seeking the greatest good for the greatest number, and any combinations or cliques that may attempt to pull him down will only find themselves lifted up.

*N. Y. Herald.*

**THE LABOR QUESTION.**—The nominee of the Ohio Democratic Convention for Governor is a regular Rip Van Winkle. On receiving the nomination he addressed the Convention in which he revived a number of exploded notions and prejudices which have no application to the existing state of affairs and the questions between his party and the Union party. He makes a long appeal to the mechanics and working men of Ohio, on the ground that they cannot sustain themselves against the competition of negro laborers. The proposition is an insult to the laboring men of that State, if there is any danger of a great influx of blacks to work. This was very good political capital when the free labor of the country was bamped with slave labor and places in the North were overstocked with laborers who could not get into slave community and compete with slaves. Now it is different, and a man is a man in all parts of the country, even if he does earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; and every man at all conversant with the movements of laboring men knows that the North and West will lose more laborers by emigration to the South than it will gain by immigration from the South.

How stands the case now? The demand

for mechanics of all kinds, and daily laborers is much greater than the supply. A builder told us but a few days since that some of his hands—not mechanics—left his employ because he could not pay them more than three dollars per day. There are dozens of buildings going up slowly in this city to-day that the builders are eager to finish up in a short time, but they cannot do so for lack of hands. A gentleman in the vicinity of the city who employs a large number of hands at prices more than double what such men could command before the war, told us that his great trouble is to get hands enough. That he then wanted at least two dozen more than he had. This state of things is not peculiar to Indianapolis, and the world quickly be overrun with mechanics and laborers. It is the case everywhere, judging from the tenor of our exchanges, that the demand for labor is fully up to if not ahead of the supply. This being the case people will laugh at Gen. Morgan's stilted expressions of sympathy for poor laboring men being thrown out of employment on account of a few negroes. The trouble with practical men now, both in city and country, is to find laborers sufficient to do the work that is to be done.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

## A Meeting Extraordinary.

Immediately after the capture of Mobile, large numbers of negroes made their escape from the interior, and collected in the city. They felt secure of their freedom so long as they were under the flag of the Union. Ultimately a camp was formed on Dog River, near the city, consisting exclusively of colored people, and numbering upward of a thousand souls. These ignorant and unhappy people had but a dim perception of the nature of the freedom which they were to enjoy, and probably most of them summed it up in the one idea, that they were to be free to be idle, and draw their sustenance from the Government, or the whites who had been their owners.

It did not take them long to discover that they had cherished a delusion, and that their freedom only gave them the advantage of laboring for themselves instead of another, and that if they were to live they must work. Having arrived at this conclusion they called a mass meeting, to take into consideration the best course for them to pursue. A reporter of the Mobile Tribune was present, and confesses surprise "at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views."

After a long deliberation the meeting by a vote of seven hundred to two hundred, resolved that a practical trial of three months of freedom in idleness had satisfied them that the negroes, no more than the white men, could live without work; that the Government would not sustain them in idleness; that prejudice against them was as marked among strangers from the North as among the home people of the South; and finally, that their true happiness and well-being required them to return to the homes they had abandoned, and go to work again under their old employers. Acting upon this advice, they were, at last, accounts, packing up their movable goods, and preparing to break camp.

It was perhaps necessary that the negroes should undergo this salutary experience to divest them of false ideas of a free condition, and convince them that voluntary industry is essential to their prosperity as forced industry. They will go back to their toil more contented, and ready to make reasonable terms with those who once employed them without terms. What we gather from this incident is that the evils of a sudden change in the relations of master and man will, sooner or later, correct themselves, and that the negro, convinced of the necessity of laboring, will voluntarily set about it; that his temporary idleness is the result of an imperfect knowledge of the responsibilities which attach to a free condition, and will be abandoned the moment he sees that it leads to poverty and misery. The "ruling class" at the South are responsible for these vagaries of the negroes. They have seen that the free whites have disdained to work, and consumed their time in masterly inactivity, gossiping, visiting, sporting, and junting, and to be free, they very naturally reasoned from this, the only example of freedom known to them, was to have the same round of easy and luxurious enjoyment. That they should have arrived at a truer knowledge of a free condition, and in the face of the teaching of the example of the whites, is creditable to their ratiocination, and the determination no longer to indulge in idleness, but go to work, is more creditable to their energy and resolution of character.—*Cin. Com.*

## Growth and Manufacture of Silk in America.

The great development of the growth and manufacture of wool in this country during the four years war, has not only benefited a special interest, but the general public. The largely increased extent to which woolen garments, exterior as well as interior, are now worn by our citizens, is frequent subject of remark. Cotton also we have not only been in the habit of supplying ourselves with but furnishing to half the world beside. But the article of silk, so largely used by the other sex, is all imported from abroad, though there is no reason why all the silk we require should not be raised and manufactured in our own country.

Our French correspondent, then, that Jefferson Davis should be held in close recollection by the people he fought to ruin! Not less reasonable is the public impatience to know when and how he is to be tried. From this impatience suspicion and complaint are too apt to spring; and these are not allayed by the absurd and mischievous speculations of newsmongers and disaffected politicians. I think it will result that every trial like that of Payne and his associates, and now of Wertz, has a direct and preparatory bearing on the ease of Jefferson Davis. That he was cognizant of every atrocity cannot be denied—it is not denied. His own silence is not that of wounded pride, but a studied, and, doubtless, a counseled silence, and is perhaps significant of his apprehension that his knowledge of, if not his direct complicity in, these cruelties will be established. You may take any of the chief criminals of the rebellion, who deliberately violated the rules of war, and it will be shown that they had the sanction of Davis.

The confessions of Beale and Kennedy, who were executed at New York, proved that they acted "by authority." The attempt to convey the plague into our great cities by Blackburn, the devilish invention of Harris and Oldham; "the composition" of Prof. McCullough; the fiendish barbarity of Wertz who seemed to revel in the murder of his victims, and in the success of his contrivances, the robberies and raids of the Northern border, like the plan to fire the theatres and hotels of New York and other cities, were only parts of one grand system, and were as well known to Jefferson Davis as the mutilations at Bull Run, the torpedoes at Williamsburg, the horrible agonies of the prisoners at Libby and Belle Isle, and the nameless inhumanities upon the colored prisoners. Gradually and surely the warp and the woof of testimony is being prepared, and when it is completed, will be closely and compactly woven into the conviction of the greatest traitor since the days of Judas Iscariot.

**THE RULING PASSION.**—Governor Seymour knows of more ways than one, in politics. It will be remembered that when the democratic convention was held last year—he humbly declined re-nomination. The convention sent a committee to him to learn if this was final, and he told them it was his positive intention to retire, and couldn't accept the nomination; but if the convention

## Extraordinary Writing.

Only a year ago a famous author made use of the idea that, in consequence of the wonderful improvements in sound writing or phonography (better known as shorthand,) the time might come when it would be brought to such a state of perfection that a complete library of the standard authors, English and foreign, bound in one small volume, and written in phonography, might be carried in the vest pocket. The time has come. A blind man, one Matthew Matisson, after twenty years of patient and persevering industry, is enabled to do what many persons never believed could be accomplished. While retaining each letter in perfect form and proportion, he has made such a reduction in size as to write the Old Testament, perfectly legible to the naked eye, on a common page of foolscap. The Old Testament is used as a simile because all are familiar with its size, but it must not be thought this is the only effort of Mr. Matisson. On the contrary, over a hundred volumes of noted histories have been copied in the same manner by his arduous toil.

Receiving an invitation, our reporter visited the rooms of Mr. Matisson for the purpose of gratifying his curiosity with a sight of the chirographical curiosities, of which faint rumor had reached him. Upon entering his studio, which is a pleasant room, the walls of which were covered with steel engravings of the kind known as artist proofs, upon close examination we found each engraving was nothing more than a volume of some author written so as to produce that which seemed a steel plate engraving of him. So many chapters made the wrinkles of the eyebrows, so many the shading of the nose and nails, and so many were in each hair of the long beard. We cannot stop to particularize, but would join upon all who love art to call and examine his wonderful collection.

Mr. Matisson has brought the art of legitimate writing in long-hand or common text to such a beautiful degree of finish as to be enabled to write the Old Testament in a space of less than 60 square inches. Phonography of the utmost brevity, and of equal legibility, can be written in one seventy-second the space that long-hand requires. This will give the Bible, perfectly legible, in the space of one square inch. Mr. Matisson is now engaged on this study, and we may expect in a few months to have the result, for he is not limited in his writing to one language, writing Greek and Hebrew with the same fineness as he does English.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**ANDERSONVILLE.**—The revelations of the Wirtz trial continue to exhibit the same indescribable cruelty to our prisoners in those dreadful pens of Andersonville. They were not tortured in this unprecedented manner from any impossibility of keeping them well and comfortable. There were means of masking sufficient barricades to shelter them, just as ample as we had here in Chicago for the construction of Camp Douglas. There was plenty of timber, and there were numerous saw-mills, and those helpless prisoners could have been protected against the weather, had the rebel authorities been willing. They might also have been saved from starvation. Bread, meat and vegetables enough to sustain life might have been furnished them, had the heads of the rebel government once directed it to be done. The place was one where all necessary supplies could have been collected, at least to an extent that would have rendered death by famine, and by the diseases that famine induces, impossible. The obstacles in the way were moral, not material. The wolfish fanaticism of the southern masses was clamorous for the death of Yankees, and the leaders of the rebellion were quite willing that they should be gratified. That is the simple truth, and no phrases of conciliation can cover it up. If Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and James A. Seddon were not directly the accomplices of Wirtz, in his deeds of unspeakable wickedness and infamy, they tacitly consented to them all. And the world will demand evidence of a much clearer and more decisive character than any that has yet been presented in their defense, before it determines that they are not directly and fully responsible for these awful crimes.—*Chicago Republican.*

**Rebel and Union Journals in England.**

The Index, the great rebel organ in London during the war, gave up the ghost on the 12th ult., in a most doleful farewell address to its benighted readers. The great enterprise of the managers of this journal made it of great use to the rebel emissaries in Europe. It was found in all the clubs and the leading hotels and reading rooms in every part of Europe, and in order to make its vicious articles more attractive, the outside page was most splendidly ornamented, rivaling in the rainbow fascinations of its illustrations the famous galaxy of colors contemplated by the South Carolina legislature for the embellishment of the Palmetto flag. In striking contrast to the brilliant type of the Index were the humble columns of the Cosmopolitan, a Union paper, which, at various periods of the rebellion, endeavored to gain a foothold in the British capital. But there was no chance for the poor Cosmopolitan in secession-bound England, and one editor after another had to depart from London in despair. The most enthusiastic and able servants of the republic abroad gave their voluntary literary services to the Cosmopolitan, but all in vain. The Union paper was doomed to perish, and the rebel organ seemed to flourish. Yet the martyr struggle of the editors and writers in the Cosmopolitan will be held for all time in grateful remembrance, and those of the Index in boundless execration. The prolix utterances of the former have become historical verities, and the unblushing falsehoods of the latter are consigned to their merited infamy.—*Chicago Republican.*

**Gentlemen:** I am a planter of twelve years' experience; this year I am working twelve hands, six men and six women; my laborers are to get one-fourth of the net proceeds of the crops. They have a full understanding of their interest in the said crop. Our contract was made on the 1st of February last, and the result so far is a complete success; we have to-day 85 arpents of cotton; 25 arpents of sugar canes; 75 arpents of corn, all in perfect condition. I don't mention the vegetable crops.

Under the old system ten arpents to the hand was considered a fair result, and more than three-fourths of the plantations failed to come up to that standard. My laborers are all good people, behaving well, having good common sense; they are honest and true to their family. Besides the crop in common, they have raised for their private account small crops of corn and vegetables; they have poultry, etc., of their own.

Not a single difficulty has occurred among them since they have agreed to work on my farm.

Why so much beauty in Poland?—Because, says Bayard Taylor, "there, girls do not jump from infancy to young ladyhood. They are not sent from the cradle to the parlor, to dress, to sit still and look pretty. No, they are treated as children should be. During childhood, which extends through a period of several years, they are plump and loosely dressed, and allowed to run, romp, and play in the open air. They are not loaded down, girded about, and oppressed every way with countless trifles and superfluous bounties, so as to be adored for their clothing; nor are rendered delicate or dyspeptic by continual stuffing with candies and sweet cakes, as are the majority of American children. Plain, simple food, free and various exercise, and an abundance of sunshine during the whole period of childhood, are the secrets of beauty in after life."

A peculiarly poetical pen furnishes the following funny fancy:

"Insects must generally lead a joyful life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all inhaling such a perfume as never arose from a human breast! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer air, and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bedclothes."

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Kentucky, are reported to be parents of twenty-two children. Rather an extensive Brewery, but to establish it on a large scale, and in a skillful fashion. Their plan is to bring from France a small colony of those who are fa-

## A Saratoga correspondent, says:

"So far as heard from, the matrimonial market stands thus: Old stock married off, none; old stock hopeful of success; widows of first class married, or soon will be, 10; widows of second class, married or soon will be, 15; young ladies married, 17, engaged, and lay fixed for wedding, 93; betrothed, still billing and cooing, 99; matches broken up by stern parents, 11; come together again 3—but they have to dodge parent; in love, but not reciprocated, 37; no one to love, 49; spinster, 1; private marriage, 2.

**BABOONS IN JEWELRY.**—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

#### MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

**TERMS.**—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellner will have charge of the Music class.

## REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyde, Robt. Marshall, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Gratzier, of Louisville.

## FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)  
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

### In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Sesson opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

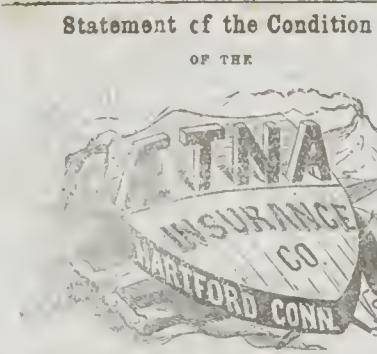
**ROAD OF VISITORS.**  
His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temples, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

**THE PECCULAR ADVANTAGES** of this school are—*A Military Organization*, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—*Health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodes—buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.*

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded giving information in detail.  
July 14, 1865.

</div





**AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

**ASSETS.**

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered.	\$84,707 35	
Cash on hand and in Bank, in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit.	107,730 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	134,402 45	
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgag'e Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.	44,000 44,000 00	
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000 11,200 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) M'tgag'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	27,500 23,875 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	40,000 40,000 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000 22,500 00	
Michigan S. & N. I. R. R. (G'l Mort.) M'tgag'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	40,000 40,000 00	
Michigan S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgag'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000 23,750 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000 44,000 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	20,000 30,600 00	
Total assets of Company,...	\$3,850,351 78	
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash. Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.		
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, { et al.		
HARTFORD COUNTY, { et al.		
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hondo, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, deposes and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.		
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.		
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me, n [L.S.] Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 3d day of July, 1865.		
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.		
Auriron's Office, Frankfort, Ky., July 14, 1865.		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.		
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.		
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.		
No. 20, Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864.		
This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS, an Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statement and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company possessed of a total capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be deemed to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.		
In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.		
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.		
August 1, 1865-tf.		
G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.		
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.		
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.		
[April 7, 1862-tf.		
LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.		
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Courts, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.		
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.		
J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.		
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.		
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-tf.		
L. WHITZEL, V. AKAARICH, WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS, MERCHANDISES.		
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.		
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.		
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863-tf.		

**Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT**

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:20 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVES ARRIVE

Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington ... 0:00 P. M.

Lexington ... 12:30 P. M. Chicago ... 9:00 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage carried through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to  
Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and at prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers every where.

!!! Beware!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York.

March 10, 1865-tf

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look.

June 30, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Caleb Stinson, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Dewees, and his delivery to the jailor of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused

L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 27th

day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the

74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

2 vols. Price ..... \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,

1 vol. Price ..... 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,

1 vol. Price ..... 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by John C. Heywood,

1 vol. Price ..... 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,

Pamphlet form. Price ..... 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,

1 vol. Price ..... 1 00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE

DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M.,

stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,

Race Course, Brownsville, and Bellevue.

Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 3:20, P. M.,

Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily (Sunday excepted).

SAM'L GILL, Sup'r.

Monday, March 28, 1864.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan 11, 1864, trains

will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35

A. M., stopping at all stations where flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerton, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrives at Louisville at 8:20, A. M., and leaves Louisville at 9:00, A. M., arriving at Frankfort at 12:30 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2:30 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 5:00 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.